

From: [POULSEN Mike](#)
To: [Chip_Humphrey/R10/USEPA/US@EPA](#)
Cc: [Anderson, Jim M](#); [Mcclincy, Matt](#); [FARRER David G](#); [Pugh, Mark](#)
Subject: RE: Portland Harbor R3B biota | Clam sample weights and analyses
Date: 01/23/2008 10:33 AM

Chip -

I talked this morning with Mark Pugh about the Sulzer site. He said PCBs, PAHs, and metals are all of interest at the site. Without looking more closely at the catch basin and sediment data, he didn't think he was in a position to prioritize. It doesn't appear that there are any other surprise chemicals that we should be concerned about.

One option is to wait for the sediment results from this location to make a decision. But I'll stick with the recommendation to analyze PAHs over inorganics because they are more likely to be a HH risk driver, and they are of interest at Sulzer. We'll still need % moisture (for dry weight), and maybe we can get at least some of the metals (zinc, lead) and inorganics (arsenic).

- Mike

-----Original Message-----

From: FARRER David G
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2008 8:01 AM
To: Humphrey.Chip@epamail.epa.gov; Poulsen, Mike
Cc: Anderson, Jim M; Mcclincy, Matt; Pugh, Mark
Subject: RE: Portland Harbor R3B biota | Clam sample weights and analyses

I agree that the PAH should take priority over inorganics for measurement in clam tissue. Beach sediment at Sauvie Island had some of the higher PAH concentrations for recreational use. It seems like an area where people might go looking for clams, and with higher levels of PAH in sediment there, we certainly have strong rationale for measuring them in the roughly collocated clams. Also, clam tissue is a unique medium for accumulating PAHs. It may be the most significant PAH exposure pathway for human health.

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>>> "POULSEN Mike" <Mike.Poulsen@state.or.us> 1/22/2008 4:37 PM >>>
Chip -

I didn't connect with Dave this afternoon, so I'll just put down what we just discussed, and hopefully we can talk about this tomorrow. I looked at the Round 2 Report HHRA Appendix F, Table 5-55, risk from clams. Overall, the risk drivers are cPAHs, PCBs, and arsenic. I'm less concerned about arsenic because I don't know if we have any site sources. The plan is to analyze PCBs first, so we have them covered. I would opt for PAHs instead of inorganics as more interesting from a HH risk perspective. We should also consider the chemicals of interest at the Sulzer site. Mark Pugh, the DEQ PM, is back tomorrow. I think we should hear what he has to say about the site. Let's wait until Wednesday to settle this.

- Mike

-----Original Message-----

From: Humphrey.Chip@epamail.epa.gov
[mailto:Humphrey.Chip@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 22, 2008 2:37 PM
To: POULSEN Mike
Subject: Fw: Portland Harbor R3B biota | Clam sample weights and analyses

Mike - the LWG is getting set to do the clam analyses. They have adequate samples mass for full analysis except for a couple of the depurated samples - one composite from offshore of Sauvie Island (CA02W) will have an elevated butyltin detection limit and one composite from offshore of Sulzer will have elevated detection limits for PAHs. The eco folks say it's an HH call on the depurated clams - any reason you are aware of that we would object to their proposed approach for these two samples?

thanks
Chip

----- Forwarded by Chip Humphrey/R10/USEPA/US on 01/22/2008 02:31 PM

"Gene Revelas"
<grevelas@integral-corp.com>
01/22/2008 10:27 AM
To
Chip Humphrey/R10/USEPA/US@EPA
cc
"Maja Tritt"
<mtritt@integral-corp.com>
Subject
FW: Portland Harbor R3B biota |
Clam sample weights and analyses

Chip - I understand Eric is out this week. This should have gone to you too. We'd like EPA to get moving on this analysis ASAP.

Thanks and please cc. Maja on your response (or if questions),

Gene

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From: Maja Tritt
Sent: Thursday, January 17, 2008 9:24 PM
To: Blischke.Eric@epamail.epa.gov
Cc: Bob Wyatt; Christine Hawley; David Ashton; Gene Revelas; Jessica Pisano; Jim McKenna; Rick Applegate; Valerie Oster; Claudia Powers; Manon Tanner; John Toll; Laura Kennedy
Subject: Portland Harbor R3B biota | Clam sample weights and analyses

Eric,

Ten non-depurated and five depurated clam samples were collected as part of Round 3B Biota sampling. The attached table summarizes the mass of expected and actual clam tissue collected for each sample, along with analyses to be performed for each sample. The depurated samples are identified with a "D" at the end of the sample ID. Analyses to be performed are listed on a priority basis according to the ranking established during the Round 2 effort.

The final sample mass after shucking and homogenization was greater than predicted for all of the samples. All of the undepurated clam samples contain sufficient sample mass for full analysis as indicated in the attached table. Sample mass is limited for two depurated samples, LW3-CA02W-C00D and LW3-CA10W-C00D. Full analysis may be possible for sample CA02W-C00D, but detection limits for the butyltin analysis will be elevated because only about 3g of tissue will be available for analysis rather than the required 5g. For sample CA10W-C00D, PCB congener, dioxin/furan, pesticide, lipid, metal, moisture and PAH analyses will be performed, with elevated detection limits for PAHs because only 4g of tissue will be available for analysis rather than the required 5g. SVOC and butyltin analyses will not be completed. These priorities are consistent with the Round 3B biota FSP.

We expect sample analysis to begin on approximately January 22. Please let us know if you agree with this approach prior to this date.

Sufficient sample mass appears to be available to provide subsamples of six of the undepurated clam samples to EPA, as shown in the attached table. Sufficient mass is also likely to be available to provide two depurated samples, numbers LW3-CA01E-C00D and LW3-CA11E-C00D. Please let LWG know if you are interested in these depurated samples. We will transfer subsamples to EPA upon successful completion of our laboratory analyses.

Thank you very much.

Maja Tritt

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(See attached file: Clam Weights Analyses.xls)